

COLLAPSIBLE STRUCTURES

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to collapsible structures, and in particular, to collapsible structures having a plurality of panels that can be folded and collapsed to reduce the overall size of the structure.

10 2. Description of the Prior Art

Collapsible objects have recently become popular with both adults and children. Examples of such collapsible objects are shown and described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,467,794 (Zheng) and 15 5,560,385 (Zheng) in the form of collapsible structures. These structures have a plurality of panels which may be twisted and folded to reduce the overall size of the structures to facilitate convenient storage and use. As such, these structures are being enjoyed by many people in many different 20 applications.

25 For example, these structures have been provided in many different shapes and sizes for children's play inside and outside the house. Smaller versions of these structures have been used as infant nurseries. Even smaller versions of these structures have been used as dollhouses and action figure play houses by toddlers and children.

30 As another example, these structures have been made into tents or outdoor structures that can be used by adults and children for camping or other outdoor purposes. These structures have also been popular as beach cabanas.

Even animals can enjoy these structures. Some of these structures have been made into shelters that can be used by pets, both inside and outside the house.

35 The wide-ranging uses for these collapsible structures can be attributed to the performance, convenience and variety that

these structures provide. When fully expanded, these structures are stable and can be used as a true shelter without the fear of collapse. These structures are easily twisted and folded into a compact configuration to allow the user to 5 conveniently store the structure. The light-weight nature of the materials used to make these structures makes it convenient for them to be moved from one location to another. These structures also provide much variety in use and enjoyment. For example, a child can use a structure both indoors and outdoors 10 for different play purposes, and can use the same structure for camping.

Despite their wide-ranging use and applicability, all of the above-mentioned collapsible structures have specific structural configurations that render them better suited for certain 15 applications than others. Therefore, there still remains a need to provide collapsible structures having different structural configurations, so as to increase the variety, use and applicability of these structures. For example, it may be desirable to provide (1) a structure with a stronger support for use in certain applications, or (2) differently-configured 20 panels and frame members that provide a structure with a specific configuration for specific purposes, or (3) a structure with fewer panels to reduce the complexity and cost of the structure, among others.

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SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

In order to accomplish the objects of the present invention, the collapsible structure according to the present invention includes a first base panel and a second panel, each having a 30 foldable frame member that has a folded and an unfolded orientation, and a material partially covering the frame member when the frame member is in the unfolded orientation, with the material assuming the unfolded orientation of its associated frame member. The second panel is flexed so that the first and

second panels define an interior space, with the second panel having opposing first and second end edges that are coupled to the outer periphery of the first panel.

5 In some embodiments of the present invention, the second panel can have two or more supporting frame members to allow the collapsible structures to be provided in different configurations and sizes. In other embodiments of the present invention, the first base panel can be replaced by a fabric or similar piece of material that is coupled to the first and 10 second end edges of the second panel. The second panels can be coupled within, or outside, the outer periphery of the first base panel or fabric.

15 The collapsible assemblies according to the present invention is convenient for use since they can be easily and quickly folded and collapsed into a smaller size for transportation and storage. The different embodiments provide structures having different configurations having different support and 20 stability, so as to allow structures of different shapes and sizes to be provided, thereby ensuring that the principles of the present invention are applicable to many different applications and uses.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25 FIG. 1A is a perspective view of a collapsible structure according to a first embodiment of the present invention shown in use in its expanded configuration;

FIG. 1B is a partial cut-away view of the section A of the structure of FIG. 1A illustrating a frame member retained within a sleeve;

30 FIG. 2A is a perspective view of a collapsible structure according to a second embodiment of the present invention shown in use in its expanded configuration;

FIG. 2B is a perspective view of a collapsible structure according to a third embodiment of the present invention shown in use in its expanded configuration;

5 FIG. 3A is a perspective view of a collapsible structure according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention shown in use in its expanded configuration;

FIG. 3B is a perspective view of the frame members of the structure of FIG. 3A;

10 FIG. 3C is a partial cut-away view of the section B of the structure of FIG. 3A;

FIGS. 4A-4D illustrate how the structure of FIG. 3A is folded and collapsed from the expanded configuration to a collapsed configuration;

15 FIG. 5A is a perspective view of a collapsible structure according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention shown in use in its expanded configuration;

FIG. 5B is a partial cut-away view of the section C of the structure of FIG. 5A;

20 FIG. 6A is a perspective view of a collapsible structure according to a sixth embodiment of the present invention shown in use in its expanded configuration;

FIG. 6B is a partial cut-away view of the section D of the structure of FIG. 6A;

25 FIG. 7A is a perspective view of a collapsible structure according to a seventh embodiment of the present invention shown in use in its expanded configuration;

FIG. 7B is a partial cut-away view of the section E of the structure of FIG. 7A;

30 FIG. 8A is a perspective view of a collapsible structure according to an eighth embodiment of the present invention shown in use in its expanded configuration;

FIG. 8B is a partial cut-away view of the section F of the structure of FIG. 8A;

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of a collapsible structure according to an ninth embodiment of the present invention shown in use in its expanded configuration;

5 FIG. 10A is a perspective view of a collapsible structure according to a tenth embodiment of the present invention shown in use in its expanded configuration;

FIG. 10B is a partial cut-away view of the section G of the structure of FIG. 10A according to one embodiment;

10 FIG. 10C is a partial cut-away view of the section G of the structure of FIG. 10A according to another embodiment;

FIG. 11A is a perspective view of a collapsible structure according to an eleventh embodiment of the present invention shown in use in its expanded configuration;

15 FIG. 11B is a partial cut-away view of the section H of the structure of FIG. 11A;

FIG. 12 is a perspective view of a collapsible structure according to a twelfth embodiment of the present invention shown in use in its expanded configuration;

20 FIG. 13 is a perspective view of a collapsible structure according to a thirteenth embodiment of the present invention shown in use in its expanded configuration;

FIG. 14A is a perspective view of a collapsible structure according to a fourteenth embodiment of the present invention shown in use in its expanded configuration;

25 FIG. 14B is a partial cut-away view of the section I of the structure of FIG. 14A;

FIG. 15 illustrates a modification to the structure of FIG. 9; and FIG. 16 illustrates a possible enhancement to the structures described herein.

30 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

The following detailed description is of the best presently contemplated modes of carrying out the invention. This description is not to be taken in a limiting sense, but is made merely for the purpose of illustrating general principles of

embodiments of the invention. The scope of the invention is best defined by the appended claims.

FIGS. 1A and 1B illustrates a collapsible structure 20 according to a first embodiment of the present invention. The structure 20 has two separate panels 22 and 24 that are coupled together to form an enclosed space 26. One panel 22 may be a base panel that is adapted to have one side resting on a ground or surface, and the other panel 24 may be a top panel that spans and covers the enclosed space 26. The panel 22 has two opposing end edges 28a and 28c, and two opposing side edges 28b and 28d that are connected to the end edges 28a and 28c to form a generally four-sided configuration. The panel 24 also has two opposing end edges 30a and 30c, and two opposing side edges 30b and 30d that are connected to the end edges 30a and 30c to form a generally four-sided configuration. The end edges 28a and 28c of the panel 22 are coupled to the end edges 30a and 30c, respectively, of the panel 24 via two interconnecting fabric pieces 32 and 34 that extend beyond the periphery of the panel 22. The two interconnecting fabric pieces 32 and 34 can be stitched to the end edges 28a and 28c of the panel 22 and the end edges 30a and 30c of the panel 24. Although illustrated as being generally four-sided in nature, the panels 22 and 24 can assume any configuration, such as circular, oval, rectangular, square, trapezoidal, or irregular.

Each panel 22, 24 has a continuous frame retaining sleeve 36 provided along and traversing the edges of its sides. A continuous frame member 38 is retained or held within the frame retaining sleeve 36 to support the panel 22, as shown in FIG. 1B. The frame member 38 can be retained around the periphery of the panel 24 in the same manner as illustrated for panel 22.

The continuous frame member 38 of each panel 22, 24 may be provided as one continuous loop, or may be a strip of material connected at both ends to form a continuous loop. The frame members 38 are preferably formed of flexible coilable steel,

although other materials such as plastics may also be used. The frame members 38 should be made of a material which is relatively strong and yet is flexible to a sufficient degree to allow it to be coiled. Thus, each frame member 38 is capable of assuming two positions, an open or expanded position such as shown in FIG. 1, or a folded position in which the frame member is collapsed into a size which is much smaller than its open position (see FIG. 4D). The material should have a memory that allows the frame members 38 to spring back to the expanded position when unfolded from the folded position. Each frame member 38 may be merely retained within the respective frame retaining sleeve 36 without being connected thereto. Alternatively, each frame retaining sleeve 36 may be mechanically fastened, stitched, fused, or glued to its frame member 38 to retain it in position.

Fabric or sheet material 40 extends across each panel 22, 24, and is held taut by the respective frame members 38 when each panel is in its open position. The term fabric is to be given its broadest meaning and should be made from strong, lightweight materials and may include meshed materials, woven fabrics, sheet fabrics or even films. An example of a meshed material is shown adjacent the end edge 30c of the panel 24 in FIG. 1A. The fabric should be water-resistant and durable to withstand the wear and tear associated with rugged outdoor use or rough treatment by children and adults.

As illustrated best in FIG. 1B, the frame retaining sleeve 36 may be attached to the fabric material 40 along the side edges 28a-28d and 30a-30d of the panels 22 and 24, respectively. Specifically, the fabric material 40 can be attached to the frame retaining sleeve 36 by a stitching 42 that extends along the side edges 28a-28d. The stitching 42 can also operate to enclose the frame retaining sleeve 36. Alternatively, the frame retaining sleeve 36 can be a part of or an extension of the fabric material 40, where the side edge of the fabric

material 40 is wrapped around the frame member 38 to enclose the frame member 38, and then the stitching 42 applied to enclose the sleeve 36.

Thus, the flexible and coilable nature of the frame member 38 allows the top panel 24 to be flexed so that its end edges 30a and 30c can be positioned adjacent the end edges 28a and 28c of the base panel 22. In this regard, the flexing of the top panel 24 obviates the need to otherwise provide a plurality (e.g., at least three) of separate panels to enclose the space 26. The base panel 22 functions to hold the top panel 24 in its flexed configuration. In addition, the fact that the two interconnecting fabric pieces 32 and 34 extend beyond the periphery of the panel 22 allows the top panel 24 to define an enclosed space 26 that is wider than the width (i.e., length of the side edges 28b and 28d) of the base panel 22. A fabric piece 44 may be stitched or otherwise connected to the side edges 28d and 30d of the panels 22 and 24, respectively, to form a side wall, with the side edges 28b and 30b defining an opening for ingress and egress.

Alternatively, the two interconnecting fabric pieces 32 and 34 may lie within the periphery of the panel 22, with the top panel 24 provided in a smaller size to define an enclosed space 26 that is narrower than the width of the base panel 22.

FIG. 2A illustrates a structure 20a that is essentially the same as the structure 20, except that the end edges 30a and 30c of the top panel 24 are attached directly (such as by stitching) to the fabric 40 of the base panel 22 adjacent the end edges 28a and 28c of the base panel 22, and spaced-apart from the end edges 28a and 28c. Thus, the structure 20a does not have the interconnecting fabric pieces 32 and 34 of structure 20. In addition, the fabric piece 44 may be omitted if desired. Structure 20a therefore allows a wider or larger base panel 22 to be provided, with a smaller top panel 24 being used to define an enclosed space 26 that is smaller than and/or

different in configuration from the base panel 22. Such a structure 20a can be beneficial in applications where the base is desired to be much larger than the enclosed space, such as where the structure 20a is to be placed on a rough ground or 5 surface so that it is desirable to provide the users with a larger floor or base panel.

Another benefit of a larger or wider base panel 22 is illustrated in FIG. 2B. In FIG. 2B, the structure 50 has a base panel 52 and two smaller top panels 54 and 56 that are 10 attached to the fabric 58 of the base panel 52 (which is similar to panel 22), thereby allowing two or more top panels 54 and 56 (which are similar to panel 24) to define two or more enclosed spaces on top of the base panel 52 at different 15 locations on the base panel 52. The top panels 54 and 56 can be attached to the base panel 52 in the same manner as described above.

FIG. 3A illustrates a structure 60 according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention which is similar to structure 20a, but which provides an additional frame member to provide more, and in some cases, a different type of, stability and support. The structure 60 has a base panel 62 that can be the same as the base panel 22 of structure 20. A top panel 64 is flexed and extends over the base panel 62 to enclose an internal space 66. The panel 64 is supported by a pair of 20 frame members 68 and 70; instead of merely being supported by one frame member. The frame members 68, 70 can be positioned so that they overlap (i.e., cross) each other, or so that a portion of each frame member 68, 70 is co-extensive with the other frame member. Referring also to FIG. 3C, the panel 64 25 is supported by a pair of frame members 68 and 70; instead of merely being supported by one frame member. The frame members 68, 70 can be positioned so that they overlap (i.e., cross) each other, or so that a portion of each frame member 68, 70 is co-extensive with the other frame member. Referring also to FIG. 3C, the panel 64 has a fabric piece 74 that substantially covers the area 30 defined by the crossing frame members 68 and 70. The panel 64 has end edges 76 and 78 that are stitched to the fabric 80 of the base panel 62. A frame retaining sleeve 82 is provided along a first edge 84 of the panel 64 and extends along the end

edges 76, 78 and along a portion of the fabric piece 74 between the first edge 84 and a second edge 86 of the panel 64.

Similarly, a frame retaining sleeve 88 is provided along the second edge 86 of the panel 64 and extends along the end edges

5 76, 78 and along a portion of the fabric piece 74 between the first edge 84 and the second edge 86 of the panel 64. Thus, portions of the sleeves 82 and 88 define the outer periphery of the panel 64. As shown in FIG. 3C, the two sleeves 82 and 88 from the first and second edges 84, 86 converge at the end 10 edges 76 and 78 to form a single sleeve 96 which retains both the frame members 68 and 70 along a portion of the end edges 76 and 78 in either an overlapping or co-extensive manner. A portion of each sleeve 82, 88 adjacent the single sleeve 96 can be interrupted (or an opening defined) so that the frame 15 members 68, 70 are exposed thereat. The sleeves 82, 88 and 96 can be formed in the manner explained in connection with FIG. 1B, and may be stitched to the fabric 74.

To assemble the structure 60, the base panel 62 is first provided in the same manner as base panel 22 above. The fabric 20 74 is cut to its desired shape and then formed with its sleeves 82 and 88, such as by stitching the sleeves 82, 88 to the fabric 74. Thereafter, one frame member 68 is provided in the form of a strip of coilable material, and one end of the frame member 68 is inserted through the sleeve 82 via the opening at 25 either of the end edges 76 and 78. When the entire frame member 68 extends throughout the lumen of the sleeve 82, the ends of the frame member 68 are connected. Then, a second frame member 70 is also provided in the form of a strip of coilable material, and one end of the frame member 70 is 30 inserted through the other sleeve 88 via the opening at either of the end edges 76 and 78. When the entire frame member 70 extends throughout the lumen of the sleeve 88, the ends of the frame member 70 are connected. The resulting panel 64 (with its two frame members 68 and 70 in place) is then flexed and

its end edges 76 and 78 attached (such as by stitching 79) to the fabric 80 to obtain the structure 60 shown in FIG. 3A. When so configured, the frame members 68, 70 can be oriented in the manner shown in FIG. 3B in connection with frame member 72 of panel 62, which is shown without the fabric 74 and sleeves 82 and 88.

5 In addition, a fabric piece (not shown, but can be the same as fabric 44) may be stitched or otherwise connected to the second edge 86 of the panel 64 and the rear edge of the panel 10 62 to form a side wall, with the first edge 84 defining an opening for ingress and egress into the space 66.

15 FIGS. 4A-4D illustrate how the structure 60 can be folded and collapsed into a compact configuration for storage. Although the folding and collapsing is illustrated in connection with structure 60, the same principles are applicable to all the other embodiments of the present invention having a base panel (or a fabric piece as the base) and at least one top panel attached to the base panel. First, as shown in FIG. 4A, the opposing ends of the structure 60 (e.g., adjacent the end edges 20 76, 78) are flexed or twisted towards each other in the direction of arrow A1. As this is being done, the base panel 62 will be flexed and pushed inwardly towards the top panel 64, and the fabric 44 (if present) can be tucked between the panels 25 62, 64. Further flexing in the direction of arrow A2 will cause the panels 62 and 64 to be collapsed against each other, as shown in FIG. 4B. Then, as shown in FIG. 4C, the opposite ends of the combined stack of panels 62, 64 are twisted and folded (see opposing arrows A3 and A4) to collapse the panels 30 62, 64. The collapsing is continued so that the initial size of the structure 60 is reduced until the panels 62, 64 are collapsed on each other to provide for a small essentially compact configuration having a plurality of concentric frame members and layers of the fabrics so that the collapsed structure 60 has a size which is a fraction of the size of the

initial structure 60, as shown in FIG. 4D. The fact that the base panel 62 (or fabric piece) and the top panel 64 are already somewhat aligned (i.e., one on top of the other) makes the first step of FIG. 4A very easy to carry out. Thus, the 5 configurations of the structures of the present invention may be easier and may require less time to fold and collapse when compared to other known collapsible structures.

To re-open the structure 60 to its expanded configuration, the collapsed panels 62, 64 are unfolded. The memory (i.e., spring-load) of the frame members 68, 70, 72 will cause the 10 frame members to uncoil on their own and to quickly expand the panels 62, 64 to the expanded configuration shown in FIG. 3A. The same principle can be applied to re-open all the other embodiments of the present invention.

15 The structure 60 is especially well-suited in applications where the top panel 64 is to be larger or wider. The two crossing frame members 68, 70 of the top panel 64 provides support and stability to the top panel 64 since the crossing of frame members imparts greater structural stability to the 20 location(s) where the frame members cross.

25 FIG. 5A illustrates a structure 60a according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention which is similar to structure 60, but which orients its frame members differently. The elements of the structure 60a that are the same as the elements of the structure 60 are provided with the same numeral designations except that an "a" has been added to the numeral 30 designations in FIG. 5A. The primary difference between structures 60 and 60a is that the frame members 68a and 70a in structure 60a are not crossing. Instead, as shown in FIGS. 5A and 5B, the frame member 68a and its sleeve 82a define the periphery (i.e., side edges) of the panel 64a, and the frame member 70a is smaller than frame member 68a and its sleeve 88a is provided on the fabric 74a spaced-apart from and inside the periphery of the frame member 68a. Thus, frame member 70a

functions to provide additional support to the interior portions of the panel 64a.

The panel 64a can be assembled in a similar manner as panel 64. The fabric 74a is formed with its sleeves 82a, 88a, with an opening provided at any location of each sleeve 82a, 88a. Thereafter, one frame member 68a is provided in the form of a strip of coilable material, and one end of the frame member 68a is inserted through the sleeve 82a via its opening. When the entire frame member 68a extends through the lumen of the sleeve 82a, the ends of the frame member 68a are connected. A second frame member 70a is inserted through the other sleeve 88a in the same manner. The panel 64a is then flexed and its end edges 76a and 78a attached (such as by stitching 79a) to the fabric 80a to obtain the structure 60a shown in FIG. 5A.

FIG. 6A illustrates a structure 60b according to a sixth embodiment of the present invention which is similar to structure 60a, but which has the end edges 76b and 78b attached to the base panel 62b via interconnecting fabrics 92 and 94, respectively, instead of directly attaching the end edges 76b and 78b to the fabric 80b. The elements of the structure 60b that are the same as the elements of the structure 60a are provided with the same numeral designations except that a "b" has been added to the numeral designations in FIG. 6A. In this regard, the principles underlying the structure 60b are similar to those for structure 20 of FIG. 1A, with the interconnecting fabrics 92 and 94 being essentially the same as the interconnecting fabrics 34 and 32, respectively, in FIG. 1A. Fabric 44b can also be attached to the second edge 86b to form a fabric wall.

In addition, the sleeves 82b and 88b are slightly different from the sleeves 82a and 88a of FIG. 5A. As with structure 60a, the sleeve 82b defines the periphery of the panel 64b, and the sleeve 88b is provided on the fabric 74b inside the periphery of the frame member 68b. However, as shown in FIG.

6B, the two sleeves 82b and 88b from the first and second edges 84b, 86b converge at the end edges 76b and 78b to form a single sleeve 96b which retains both the frame members 68b and 70b along a portion of the end edges 76b and 78b. As shown in FIG. 5 6B, a portion of each sleeve 82b, 88b adjacent the single sleeve 96 can be interrupted (or an opening defined) so that the frame members 68b, 70b are exposed thereat, or the portion of each sleeve 82b, 88b adjacent the single sleeve 96 can be stitched together to join or communicate with the single sleeve 10 96. By causing the two frame members 68b, 70b to be positioned side-by-side along a portion of the end edges 76b, 78b, the frame members 68b, 70b provide additional support and stability to the base of the structure 60b. However, since the frame members 68b, 70b do not cross (compared with structure 60 of 15 FIG. 3A), the width of the top panel 64b would not be expected to be as wide as or greater than the width of top panel 64, so the structure 60b is better suited for use with a top panel 64b having a smaller width.

20 FIG. 7A illustrates a structure 60c according to a seventh embodiment of the present invention which employs the principles of structure 60b, but which also provides a more stable support that may be needed for larger structures or tents. The elements of the structure 60c that are the same as the elements of the structure 60b are provided with the same 25 numeral designations except that a "c" has been added to the numeral designations in FIG. 7A. The panel 64c still has two sleeves 82c and 88c that retain separate frame members 68c and 70c, but these sleeves 82c, 88c converge to the single sleeve 96c along the first and second edges 84c, 86c of panel 64c, so 30 that the single sleeve 96c extends along lower portions of the first and second edges 84c, 86c and along the entire end edges 76c and 78c. As shown in FIG. 7B, a portion of each sleeve 82c, 88c adjacent the single sleeve 96c can be interrupted (or an opening defined) so that the frame members 68c, 70c are

exposed thereat, or the portion of each sleeve 82c, 88c adjacent the single sleeve 96c can be stitched together to join or communicate with the single sleeve 96c. By causing the two frame members 68c, 70c to be positioned side-by-side (i.e., co-extensively) along lower portions of the first and second edges 84c, 86c and along the entire end edges 76c, 78c, the frame members 68c, 70c provide more support and stability to the base of the structure 60c than that provided by the structure 60b.

FIG. 8A illustrates a structure 60d according to an eighth embodiment of the present invention which employs the principles of structures 60b and 60c, while providing for a different type of support for the structure 60d. The elements of the structure 60d that are the same as the elements of the structures 60b and 60c are provided with the same numeral designations except that a "d" has been added to the numeral designations in FIG. 8A. The panel 64d also has two sleeves 82d and 88d that retain separate frame members 68d and 70d, and these sleeves 82d and 88d also converge to form a single sleeve 96d along a portion of the end edges 76d and 78d in the manner shown in FIG. 6B. In this regard, the section D in FIG. 8A can be the same as that illustrated in FIG. 6B. However, these sleeves 82d, 88d also cross each other at opposing locations along the first and second edges 84d, 86d of panel 64d, so that the corresponding frame members 68d, 70d cross or overlap each other at these locations. As shown in FIG. 8B, a portion of each sleeve 82d, 88d adjacent the crossing location can be interrupted (or an opening defined) so that the frame members 68d, 70d are exposed thereat. In addition, the first and second edges 84d and 86d are defined by both sleeves 82d, 88d: by the sleeve 82d at top portions thereof and by the sleeve 88d at bottom portions thereof. By causing the two frame members 68c, 70c to be positioned side-by-side along a portion of the end edges 76c, 78c, and to be overlapped at opposing locations along the first and second edges 84d, 86d, the frame members

68d, 70d also provide support and stability to different parts of the structure 60d (e.g., the central parts of the first and second edges 84d, 86d), as well as allowing the structure 60d to define a canopy-like extension 87 at the top of the 5 structure 60d between the sleeves 82d and 88d.

FIG. 9 illustrates a structure 60e according to a ninth embodiment of the present invention which is similar to structure 60a of FIG. 5A, except that the panel 64e has been modified to provide a larger internal space. The elements of 10 the structure 60e that are the same as the elements of the structure 60a are provided with the same numeral designations except that an "e" has been added to the numeral designations in FIG. 9. The panel 64e also has two separate sleeves 82e and 88e that retain separate frame members 68e and 70e, and sleeve 15 82e is attached to fabric 80e of base panel 62e in the same manner as sleeve 82a is attached to fabric 80a of base panel 62a. However, sleeve 88e is not positioned entirely within the periphery defined by sleeve 82e, and instead extends outside the peripheries defined by both the sleeve 82e and the base 20 panel 62e. Additional fabric pieces 98 and 100 extend from both outer sides of sleeve 88e to connect the first and second edges 84e and 86e of sleeve 82e, respectively, and additional floor fabric pieces 102 and 104 extend from the bottom end edges 106 and 108 of sleeve 88e across the outer periphery of 25 the panel 62e to connect end edges 76e and 78e, respectively, of sleeve 82e. These additional fabric pieces 98, 100, 102, 104 define two additional enclosed spaces on opposing ends of the panels 62e, 64e, to widen the enclosed space between the 30 panels 62e and 64e extending from the end edges 76e, 78e. The configuration of the panel 64e and its two frame members 68e, 70e also provide a widened base at the end edges 76e, 78e, 106 and 108 to further stabilize the structure 60e.

FIG. 10A illustrates a structure 120 according to a tenth embodiment of the present invention which is similar to the

structures described above, but which orients the frame members in its top panel differently. The structure 120 has a base panel 122 that can be the same as the base panel 22 of structure 20. A top panel 124 is flexed and extends over the 5 base panel 122 to enclose an internal space 126. The panel 124 is supported by a pair of angled overlapping or crossing frame members that are retained inside frame retaining sleeves 128 and 130. The panel 124 has a fabric piece 132 that substantially covers the area defined by the crossing sleeves 10 128 and 130. The panel 124 has opposing end edges 134 and 136 that are stitched to the fabric 138 of the base panel 122.

The first sleeve 128 extends at an angle from along a bottom part of a first edge 140 of the panel 124 up along the fabric 132 to a central top part of the fabric 132, then extends at a similar angle down the fabric 132 towards the bottom part of the first edge 140 at the other side of the panel 124. From there, the sleeve 128 extends along one end edge 136 of the panel 124 and then up along the fabric 132 at a generally parallel angle to a top part of a second edge 142 of the panel 124, where it then extends at a similar angle down the other side of the top part of the second edge 142 and along the fabric 132 towards the other end edge 134. Similarly, the 15 second sleeve 130 extends at an angle from along a bottom part of the second edge 142 of the panel 124 up along the fabric 132 to a central top part of the fabric 132, then extends at a similar angle down the fabric 132 towards the bottom part of the second edge 142 at the other side of the panel 124. From 20 there, the sleeve 128 extends along end edge 136 of the panel 124 and then up along the fabric 132 at a generally parallel angle to a top part of the first edge 140 of the panel 124, where it then extends at a similar angle down the other side of the top part of the first edge 140 and along the fabric 132 25 towards the other end edge 134.

Thus, portions of the sleeves 128 and 130 define the outer periphery of the panel 124, with the sleeve 128 defining the top part of the second edge 142 and the bottom part of the first edge 140, and the sleeve 130 defining the top part of the first edge 140 and the bottom part of the second edge 142. In addition, the sleeves 128, 130 each extend along a portion of the end edges 134, 136: the sleeve 128 extending along the end edges 134, 136 adjacent the first edge 140, and the sleeve 130 extending along the end edges 134, 136 adjacent the second edge 142. In this manner, the angled frame members 146, 148 (see FIGS. 10B and 10C) for the panel 124 can be considered to be positioned in a side-by-side and crossing manner.

Moreover, the sleeves 128 and 130 are positioned at generally opposite angles to each other. Because of this opposing angled configuration, the sleeves 128 and 130 cross each other at a few other locations. First, the sleeves 128 and 130 cross or overlap each other at the opposing locations circled by the label "F" adjacent the first and second edges 140, 142, with the structure at these crossing locations being the same as that illustrated in FIG. 8B. The top and bottom parts of the first and second edges 140, 142 are defined by these crossing locations. Second, the sleeves 128 and 130 also cross or overlap each other at the locations circled by the label "F1" adjacent the end edges 134, 136, with the structure at these crossing locations being about the same as that illustrated in FIG. 8B (except that the fabric piece may be positioned differently).

One possible configuration for the sleeves 128, 130 and fabric 132 at the top central portion labeled "G" is illustrated in FIG. 10B. The sleeves 128 and 130 retain separate frame members 146 and 148, respectively, and the sleeves 128, 130 can be stitched (see stitch lines 150) to the fabric 132 adjacent each other. FIG. 10C illustrates an alternative configuration, in which the separate sleeves 128,

132 converge at the top central portion G to form a single sleeve 152 that retains both frame members 146, 148. The single sleeve 152 only extends along the top central portion G before diverging to the two separate sleeves 128, 130 on the 5 other side. As shown in FIG. 10C, openings (i.e., interrupted portions of the sleeve) can be provided in the sleeves 128, 130 adjacent both sides of the single sleeve 152, or the portion of each sleeve 128, 130 adjacent the single sleeve 150 can be stitched together to join or communicate with the single sleeve 10 150.

To assemble the structure 120, the base panel 122 is first provided in a manner similar to that for base panel 22. The fabric 132 is cut to its desired shape and then formed with its sleeves 128, 130 (and possibly 152), such as by stitching the sleeves to the fabric 132. Thereafter, one frame member 146 is provided in the form of a strip of coilable material, and one end of the frame member 146 is inserted through the sleeve 128 via the opening adjacent the single sleeve 152, or anywhere along the sleeve 128. When the entire frame member 146 extends 15 20 through the lumen of the sleeve 128, the ends of the frame member 146 are connected. The second frame member 148 can be provided and inserted into the second sleeve 130 in the same manner. The panel 124 is then flexed and its end edges 134, 136 attached (such as by stitching) to the fabric 138 to obtain 25 the structure 120 shown in FIG. 10A.

The configuration of the top panel 124 provides the structure 120 with stronger support and stability to enable wider top panels 124 to be provided. The frame members 146, 148 cross at numerous locations, thereby imparting support and stability to 30 these various locations along the top panel 124.

The top panel of the present invention can be supported by more than two frame members. FIGS. 11A and 11B illustrate a structure 60f according to an eleventh embodiment of the present invention which is similar to structure 60a of FIG. 5A,

except that the panel 64f is supported by three frame members. The elements of the structure 60f that are the same as the elements of the structure 60a are provided with the same numeral designations except that an "f" has been added to the 5 numeral designations in FIGS. 11A and 11B. The panel 64f has an outer sleeve 82f, but the one internal sleeve 88a is now replaced by two crossing or overlapping sleeves 88f and 89f that can be stitched to the fabric 74f. Each sleeve 82f, 88f and 89f retains a separate frame member 68f, 70f and 71f, respectively. Sleeve 82f is attached to fabric 80f of base 10 panel 62f in the same manner as sleeve 82a is attached to fabric 80a of base panel 62a. Referring to FIG. 11B, a portion of each sleeve 88f, 89f adjacent the crossing location can be 15 interrupted (or an opening defined) so that the frame members 70f, 71f are exposed thereat.

Providing three frame members 68f, 70f, 71f to support the panel 64f allows a wider and higher panel 64f to be provided, thereby rendering the structure 60f well-suited for use in camping or other applications where a structure defining a 20 large interior space is desired. As shown in FIG. 11A, the peripheral or outer frame member 68f spans a larger area, with the two inner frame members 70f, 71f providing the necessary support to the inner portions of the fabric 74f, and to raise the height of the fabric 74f. Without the support of the inner 25 frame members 70f, 71f, the outer frame member 68f would be too flimsy to support a fabric 74f having such a large width and height.

The structures of the present invention can even be provided without the base panel. In the simplest example, the structure 30 20 of FIG. 1 can be modified to provide the structure 20b in FIG. 12 where the base panel 22 is replaced by merely a fabric piece 20b that is attached (such as by stitching) to the end edges 30a, 30c of the top panel 24b. The elements of the structure 20b that are the same as the elements of the

structure 20 are provided with the same numeral designations except that a "b" has been added to the numeral designations in FIG. 12. The fabric 40b can be replaced by a plurality of straps or thin pieces of fabric that have opposing ends 5 connected to the end edges 30a, 30c of the top panel 24b. The fabric 40b or plurality of straps perform the same function of holding the panel 24b in the flexed configuration.

This principle is further illustrated by the structure 60g in FIG. 13, which is similar to structure 60f of FIG. 11A, except 10 that (1) the base panel 62f has been replaced by merely a fabric piece 80g that is attached (such as by stitching) to the end edges 76g, 78g of the top panel 64g, and (2) the crossing sleeves 88g, 89g also overlap or cross with the sleeve 82g. The elements of the structure 60g that are the same as the 15 elements of the structure 60f are provided with the same numeral designations except that a "g" has been added to the numeral designations in FIG. 13.

The sleeves 82g and 88g cross or overlap at two opposing locations on the first edge 84g, so that the sleeve 82g defines a bottom portion of the first edge 84g and the sleeve 88g defines a top portion of the first edge 84g. Similarly, the sleeves 82g and 89g cross or overlap at two opposing locations on the second edge 86g, so that the sleeve 82g defines a bottom portion of the second edge 86g and the sleeve 89g defines a top portion of the second edge 86g. The configuration at the overlapping locations labeled "F" can be the same as that 20 illustrated in FIG. 8B. In addition, the configuration at the location labeled "H" where the sleeves 88g, 89g overlap can be the same as illustrated in FIG. 11B. Crossing or overlapping 25 the three sleeves 82g, 88g, 89g, and their respective frame members, in the manner illustrated in FIG. 13 provides more support to the structure 60g since the overlapping locations 30 function to provide improved structural stability. This point is true for all the other structures in the present invention

where frame members overlap. In addition, the top portions of the first and second edges 84g and 86g defined by the sleeves 88g and 89g, respectively, can extend over a wider or larger area (i.e., like a canopy) than that which is covered by the

5 floor fabric 80g.

FIG. 14A illustrates a structure 180 according to a fourteenth embodiment of the present invention which is similar to structures 20 and 20a of FIGS. 1A and 2A, respectively, except that the panels 182 and 184 are connected in a different

10 manner. The panels 182 and 184 are similar to panels 22 and 24, respectively. In structure 180, the base panel 182 is slightly raised so that the flexed top panel 184 is fitted inside the periphery of the sleeve 186 and frame member 188 of

15 the base panel 182. Referring also to FIG. 14B, the two opposing end edges 190 and 192 (shown in phantom) of the top panel 184 extend vertically lower than the sleeve 186 and contact the ground or surface on which the structure 180 is rested. The frame members 194 (of the panel 184) and 188 also

20 cross each other at two locations adjacent each end edge 190 and 192. The fabric 196 of the base panel 182 is stitched to the fabric 198 of the top panel 184 adjacent the sleeve 186.

The structure 180 can be assembled by first providing the two panels 182, 184 separately. The panel 182 can be initially provided without its fabric 196, so that the flexed panel 184 can be fitted inside the periphery of the sleeve 186 and its frame member 188. After the panel 184 has been positioned within the periphery of the sleeve 186, the fabric 196 of panel 182 is stitched to the sleeve 186 and the fabric 198 of panel 184. The structure 180 can be folded and collapsed, and re-opened, according to principles described above in connection

25 with FIGS. 4A-4D.

The structures illustrated herein are examples of simple structures that can be provided according to the present invention. However, it will be appreciated by those skilled in

the art that structures having different and more complex configurations can also be provided according to the principles of the present invention. For example, even though the top panel in each of the above structures has been described as having one fabric piece, it is possible to provide a plurality of fabric pieces, especially where two or more sleeves are provided on the top panel. Referring for example to FIG. 11A, five different pieces of fabric 74f can be provided between the spaces defined by the sleeves 82f, 88f and 89f.

As another non-limiting example, while the panels of the structures according to the present invention are shown and described as having four sides, it is possible for each panel to have three or more sides. It is also possible to provide the panels of a given structure with a different configuration (e.g., a different shape, size, or number of sides). Thus, the structures of the present invention may take a variety of external shapes and sizes. In addition, the principles illustrated in one or more embodiments herein can be combined to provide different structures. For example, the principles of FIGS. 2B and 5A can be combined to provide a structure having two top panels, each of which has the configuration of top panel 64a shown in FIG. 5A. As yet another non-limiting example, one or both of the end edges of the top panel can be attached to the fabric of the base panel by a removable attachment mechanism, such as opposing VelcroTM pads, opposing hooks, straps or similar mechanisms.

As yet a further non-limiting example, the structure 60e of FIG. 9 can be modified so that the end edges 76e and 78e are coupled to the panel 62e by two interconnecting fabric pieces 103 and 105, respectively, (as shown in FIG. 15) that use the same principles as the interconnecting fabric pieces 32 and 34 of FIG. 1. The structures shown in FIGS. 9 and 15 are essentially the same, except for the use of the interconnecting fabric pieces 103 and 105 in FIG. 15 to couple the end edges

76e, 78e to the panel 62e, instead of merely stitching the end edges 76e, 78e to the fabric 80e of the panel 62e.

FIG. 16 illustrates an enhancement that can be made to the structures described herein. As shown in FIG. 16, one or more openings 110 can be provided in the top panel, and baskets or nets 112 provided thereat, so that the user can toss balls or objects 114 at these nets 112. In addition, the base panel can have game indicia 116 provided thereon to facilitate use as a game board. The structure and its top panel and base panel shown in FIG. 16 are illustrated in a generic sense, since the nets 112 and indicia 116 can be provided to any of the structures described herein. These enhancements provide additional variety, utility and fun to the structures, which can be used as game structures.

Thus, the structures according to the present invention may be provided in a variety of configurations in which the number of panels and the shape and size of the panels may be varied. The principles of the present invention can be employed to provide support and stability at certain desired locations to vary the shapes and sizes of the resulting structures. The structures according to the present invention can be easily deployed and disassembled, and are easy to fold and collapse into a compact configuration for convenient storage or transportation.

While the description above refers to particular embodiments of the present invention, it will be understood that many modifications may be made without departing from the spirit thereof. The accompanying claims are intended to cover such modifications as would fall within the true scope and spirit of the present invention.